

Indian Chieftain.

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VINITA, IND. TER., JULY 29, 1886.

WE EXPECT some of our politicians will take issue with Mr. Owens on one of the points of his address, published elsewhere.

There are rather quiet in Washington. Is it a full before or after a storm? It's getting too hot for the adipose champions to do anything but blow and to keep cool on mint-juleps, sour mash and "aleh."

THE LAW DISREGARDED

The council, next after the taking of the census of 1880, passed a joint resolution to authenticate the rolls by referring them to joint committees selected from the members of each district. The duty of each committee was to carefully examine the rolls of their district, and the names of all persons found on them, whose rights as citizens of the nation, either by blood, marriage or adoption, when doubted by the committee, were to be marked as such. Those passed by the committee were to be copied into the authenticated rolls, with the right designated on the original rolls that entitled them to citizenship in the country, whether white, colored, Shawnee, Delaware, Creek or Cherokee. The chief was authorized and required to procure printed blanks, bound in book form, and to have the rolls, as were revised by the committee, carefully and correctly copied, leaving out the names of all marked "doubtful." After completion, examination and approval by the chief, the rolls thus authenticated were to be filed in the executive department for examination and reference in all cases when the rights of any citizen, whether native or adopted, were questioned. These rolls show by what right a person is a citizen of the nation. The object for authenticating the rolls, as they were, was to finally settle and put to rest the question of citizenship as to any person found on them. The rolls may not have been swept of all persons of doubtful citizenship, but it was no fault of the law that settles the question of citizenship as to any person whose name appears on the rolls by any reason whatever. The purpose of the law was a good one, and the law is binding in all matters of citizenship when questioned. There is no authority in law, upon any excuse whatever, to defeat what the law authorized to be done.

In instructing the census takers as to their duties under the law confining the per capita distribution to Cherokees by blood, the chief had no authority in law to pronounce as not entitled any person whose name is on the authenticated rolls as a Cherokee, and so instruct his census takers. If not so instructed the census takers have assumed authority that belongs only to the council.

Plain and imperative as the law is, many persons whose names appear on the authenticated rolls as Cherokees by reason of blood have been rejected by the census takers. Some have succeeded through attorneys and a fee of five dollars in securing that which the law gives them without such expense.

"HIT HIM AGAIN."

It what a man says about a question of right and wrong is indicative of his "true inwardness," some friend of the Indian and common fairness, who signs himself "Justice" under an article published in the Arkansas Traveler, surely "speaks from the abundance of his heart." With a cowboy horsemanship he straddles the editor of that paper, and, despite his bucking about Indian lands, rides him lordly and fairly. "Every act of congress organizing a territory of the United States reserves to that body the primary disposal of the soil." So says the Traveler. The Indian Territory is not an organized territory of the United States, and the primary disposal of the soil has been parted with by the treaty-making power of that government, and the title now rests in the tribes that occupy it. There was a time when the relative positions now occupied by the Indians and the people of the United States were different, and by reason of that difference the Indian nations were considered important enough to be secured as allies by treaty stipulations, and for the purposes of trade and intercourse. Things are now changed. Defenselessness has taken the place of that power of resistance that inspired respect for them and made them fit subjects of treaty considerations. Read what "Justice" says:

The fallacy of this argument is shown in the fact that the people living in the territories are of kindred race with those living in the states; each territory has its representative in congress, and if full political rights are not accorded

them by the laws enacted by that body, they have a means of righting the wrong inflicted on them, provided in the constitution. But the Indian tribes are a different race; they are ended with no political rights; and during the time when they were regarded as a treaty-making people, the government and the American nation evidently held them to be a sovereign power. Our ancestors found them in possession of the soil, and in order to gain a foothold they resorted to one of two ways—aggressive war or purchase. But the first means was condemned by the morality of the age that witnessed it as land piracy—the strong prevailing on the weak, and the more equitable mode of purchase was then resorted to. I say "equitable," although this is not a correct term, because history shows that in numerous instances the superior address of the paleface was used to enslave the aborigines out of their possessions; the price paid for large tracts of land being frivolous compared with the value of the property acquired. But, however dishonest the bargain, the purchase was made, and this method being free from the stain of rapine and conquest, it was approved by the sentiment of the age, and the title thus acquired has been held good in law.

THE BULL AND THE LOCOMOTIVE

Bushyhead Tackles the Knights of Labor and Comes to Grief.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, telegraphed the following to his paper which was printed on the 20th: Chief Bushyhead, some of whose tricks the Herald had to expose during the last winter and spring, has been trying his hand on the Knights of Labor, and has come badly to grief. Mr. Bushyhead is opposed to the Oklahoma bill because it is in favor of the candidates for reasons best known to himself. He thought it useful to complain to Mr. Powderly that the Knights of Labor were sending petitions to congress in favor of the Oklahoma bill. Mr. Powderly wrote him very kindly that he would have the matter looked into. Bushyhead hastened to print Mr. Powderly's private note, pretending that it took the Bushyhead cattle syndicate side of the question. On this Mr. Powderly writes him the letter below, which, for the time being, seems to put an end to Bushyhead:

OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 17, 1886.
D. W. BUSHYHEAD, Esq., principal chief Cherokee nation, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—When I wrote to you on the 12th I also wrote to Mr. Ralph Beaumont, at the same time placing in his hands your communication of the 7th. I requested of him to make an investigation and ascertain whether the statements made in your letter to me were correct so far as the petition which emanated from the Congressional committee of the Knights of Labor was concerned. Mr. Beaumont has complied with my instructions and has made his report; he has also procured for me a copy of the bill in question—House bill No. 7,217, known as the Oklahoma bill.

A careful examination and comparison of the bill and your letter of the 7th has dispelled any doubts I might have had regarding the interference of this bill with the rights of the Cherokee Indians. I find that the very things you claim are so essential to the welfare of the Cherokee nation are embodied in the bill, and if it becomes a law it will not only protect the Indians themselves, but it will protect the lands in question from the cattle thieves who have intruded upon them. You have either been misled into making the statements, as contained in your letter to me of the 7th, or else it was your intention to mislead me into condemning one of the measures advocated by the Congressional committee of the Knights of Labor. I cannot find anything in the bill but what every honest man and friend to the Cherokee nation can approve of most heartily.

I am told that you have exhibited to public gaze my letter of the 12th in which I told you that I would cause an investigation to be made. It would have been as well to have awaited the results of that investigation before making known to the public the contents of my communication to you. I see in a special to the Philadelphia Times of this date that "those who are interested in the matter made some investigations at the instance of Mr. Powderly." I do not know the author of that statement, but take that opportunity of saying to you that I authorized no person to make an investigation except Mr. Beaumont, and at the time when the investigation mentioned in the Times of this date was being made Mr. Beaumont was in my presence in this city making his report. I am pleased to say that his report meets with my hearty approval, and I have counselled him to continue in the good work of protecting whites and Indians alike against those who would steal from them both.

Very truly yours,
T. V. POWDERLY.

TO CHEROKEE AUTHORS.
We are glad to publish the following request of Geo. E. Foster, Esq., author of "Sequoyah," and hope all of our people possessed of the information sought will correspond with the gentleman:

Muskegon, N. H., July 16, 1886.
EDITOR CHIEFTAIN, VINITA, IND.
—Please for the benefit of your people, do me the favor to ask all Cherokees, who are authors of any work, pamphlet, book, magazine article or special production of a literary nature, to send to me the name of such work, place and date of publication, number of pages, and number printed, also to state whether they were printed in English or Cherokee, or both. The request is made that I may be able to present to the literary people of America a full and complete bibliography of the Cherokee people.

Fraternally,
Geo. E. FOSTER.

MR. BECK.
It may seem difficult to understand why his honor, B., displays all the qualities of a fanatic, as his parents are from the best, and the most intelligent families in our nation. When he was at school, although he seemed incapable of any advancement—from mental deformities—he would give us a splendid ex-tempore sermon in prayer meeting. But when he gave his heart and hand to the fairest sister of the colored population we thought it would change him into a good and honorable citizen. The old saying is, that "when you come in contact with a castrated brain box, you must agree to everything that is said, or you may get into trouble," so I will pass the quill to his honor the chief, Mr. Beck, or whoever wrote his piece.

When the Downing party in Delaware district, west of Grand river, met last June for the purpose of making nominations for a general election, there was a series of resolutions offered as a platform. But myself and a few others objected to them, on the principle, that it was entirely out of order. That we represented only one-half of the party. Grand river divides the district very near equally. A few years ago, the party met in general convention, and agreed that those living east of the river—being near all the full-bloods in the district—should make nominations for one-half of the offices to be filled in a general election, and those west of the river should make nominations for the remaining half, and they would support each others' nominations. So we met to make nominations according to this agreement, the east side of the river having already made theirs. But the delegates from Vinita stated that they were attracted to go into no nomination. That they had come there to unite the people, and offer those resolutions, and that those they represented would not be bound by the agreement with the east side of the river, because those full-bloods could not be depended on at all. I told them that if they had started out to form a new party, and were going to ignore the full-bloods, I for one would not be with them. So we did not adopt any resolutions at all, but their resolutions were taken as a platform by the Independent or People's party of this district. I afterwards denounced those resolutions as a railroad and sectioning movement. But one of the Vinita delegates, denounced my statement. He said that "he wrote those resolutions himself, and that he was a true friend to the country." But Col. E. C. Boudinot claimed that he wrote them himself. The supporters of these resolutions claimed, that we owed the United States government \$234,595, and that we would have to pay the full amount. That Phillips and the delegates had bartered all of our lands west for \$300,000, and that congress was going to send a committee to our council to ask for the sale of these lands; if we refused they would take them any how, and then pay us just what they wished; so we had better conclude to sell all of our lands west, and pay the government what we owed and give the remainder to the people; and if we sold these lands, the emigration to that country would be so great, that it could not possibly hold them, so we would be compelled to allot this country. I told them that I was as much opposed to Phillips as they were, and I thought, more so than they. I was not only opposed to Phillips, but I was in favor of dispensing with the office entirely. But I did not propose to destroy our country in fighting Phillips. That they were simply trying to scare us into allotting the country, and the people would find it to be so. And we did not owe the government anything. They simply wanted the people to get to fighting this Phillips matter, and lose all sight of their just due and appropriate the lease money to pay this so-called government debt, and they pocket the whole amount. They knew that the people would be so confused that they would not know what was for the best, so you could get very near anything you desired through council. I denounced executive document 19 as false; that it was published first to confuse us, and make us believe that we could not get justice under our present form of government, and would naturally ask for a change. These are a few of the points on which, his honor, Chief Beck and myself differ. He is the champion of the Independent or People's party. Beck and his accomplices, want to make it appear that I do not wish our affairs investigated honestly. But I want the acts of offices investigated more than they do. They are not willing to investigate anything, unless they see a chance to get a full pocket from what we have left. Their actions in this \$300,000, and Phillips matter is like a man that has an independent living, and getting a fine horse stolen, and feeling confident that there is very little possibility of getting him back, he offers his living for the conviction of the criminal. Our delegates in 1883 were instructed to investigate this \$300,000, and council appropriated \$800 over and above their regular salaries to defray the expense of the investigation. When they came back they said that the secretary of the interior, said it would take some time to get the report as they wanted it, and it would take an extra secretary a month, to give an account of all of our financial affairs. So they done nothing and kept the \$800, and asked council to appropriate \$600 more for the same purpose, and claimed that they had expended \$800 of their own money besides the \$1,400 or more that council appropriated for their

expenses, aggregating at least \$3,000. If this is what you call honest investigation, I think we had better keep what we have got, and let the 7-12 per cent. go. If we can possibly get anything without exhausting the treasury, we should do so, but a few more trips to Washington on this matter will make another 7-12 per cent.

J. W. ADAMS.

MR. L. OWEN'S REMARKS.

Following is a synopsis of Agent R. L. Owen's address before the National Teachers' association recently held at Topeka, as taken from a local paper:

President Calkins then introduced R. L. Owen who read a very interesting paper of which the following is a synopsis.

The speaker said that the word Indian had a difference in meaning to different people and while some of our remaining American Indians are barbarians, others of them are educated and refined and worthy to enter any society which the world affords.

You have asked me to talk upon the five civilized nations as the result of race education.

As in my early geography I saw the five races of men pictured each by a single head from the Caucasian, the Indian, the Mongolian, the Malay and the African races, so from the five Indian nations I choose the face of the Cherokee nation to present to you, hoping thus to give you by a single portrait a fair likeness of the family. I will tell you of the Indian precisely as I have seen and know him. The result of this race education, as shown by the five civilized nations, is very wonderful when we compare their lives with the lives of other savage communities thrown in contact with civilized nations. It took the Briton five centuries to accomplish what they have attained in one century. In the space of one single life these nations have come out of heathenism into the light of Christian life. The Indian possesses great individual pride, and while some pretend to despise the white man yet they secretly admire him. Thus they are slow to take the white man's advice or accept his ideas. When they do accept an idea they make it their own. On this account Christianity was long unknown to them, but now the five nations are extremely religious and there are over 300 native preachers among them.

The treatment that the Cherokees received at the time of their removal across the Mississippi and since has been such as to cause mistrust, as much injustice has been done them under the guise of civilizing the untutored Indian.

Speaking of Vinita, an Indian town in the territory, of 1,000 inhabitants, he said "look at a Kansas town of the same size and you will see Vinita. The people dress the same, read the same papers, listen to the same teachings, the same preaching, follow the same customs and the boys talk base ball, and the school girls chew gum. You must leave the city to find a distinctive feature. Passing into the country we find the Indians farming as they do in Kansas many of them having good farm houses. The full-blood Indians occasionally live in good houses but more generally in log houses. Even these tend their farms and have implements of agriculture. By actual census made six years ago out of a population of 20,000 only five individuals were found who maintained themselves solely by hunting and fishing. Many of our Indian families are well-to-do and have from five to a hundred head of cattle and all the wagons and horses they need.

The Cherokees have a state printing house in which is printed the non-partisan organ of the nation. Here also are printed all the blanks, reports, etc. Let congress increase ten fold the appropriation of the wild men, who unlike the civilized tribes have not the means to educate their children, and out of these people will grow in a few years a class of intelligent and useful citizens as many already have become, and be absorbed into the great body of American citizenship where all races of men can and do meet on the level of common right and eternal justice.

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At W. C. Patton & Co's drug store. In this delicate and responsible work the greatest care is always exercised by a skillful and experienced clerk. None but the purest drugs are used. Your prescriptions solicited.

Closing Out!
Being in poor health and not able to carry on business, I must sell out my entire stock of Millinery and notions. Also all the book and stationery now on hand. Come now and get the pick of the bargains.
Wm. WADE.

Strayed or Stolen.
"Croquet," the bald faced sorrel pacer pony formerly owned by A. P. Goodykoontz. Will pay \$10 reward for horse or a reasonable amount for information as to where he is. W. W. MILLER & Co., Hardware Dealers.
Vinita, Ind. Ter.

Buckeye Machines.
W. C. Patton & Co., have the general and exclusive agency for the celebrated Buckeye Mower and Reaper and in addition to selling the machine lower than they can be obtained elsewhere, they have all repairs in stock. A full car load of machines have recently been received. Also agents for the Big Six and Seven Smith Mower.

The International Fair at Muskogee.
We invite and call on the people of the Indian Territory to come to the Eleventh Indian International Fair at Muskogee, September 28, 29, 30 and October 1, 1886. They must bring Corn, Wheat and Cotton, Potatoes, Fruits and Flowers, Live Stock and Works of Art. In all the departments there will be lively contests for prizes, and especially in the Musical Department.

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JOSEPH ROSS, Secretary.

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SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
FOR
LIVER DISEASE.
SYMPTOMS: I have tried many remedies, but have failed to cure my liver. I am now suffering from indigestion, constipation, and general debility. I feel that I am in a state of nervous prostration, and I am unable to do any work. I am now suffering from indigestion, constipation, and general debility. I feel that I am in a state of nervous prostration, and I am unable to do any work.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
AS OFFICIAL REMEDY FOR
Malaria, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Colic, Mental Depression, Bowel Complaints, etc., etc., etc.
It is generally used by the French to secure the Torpedo in a healthy action.
It acts without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. It regulates the liver, and comes the late to act as the pump. The action of the liver is renewed, and the effect is produced and health is perfectly restored.
The Regulator is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate and feeble. It is a laxative, alternative or purgative in a mild and safe manner. It is the best medicine for the liver, and the best family medicine in the world!
THERE IS BUT ONE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR!
See that you get the genuine, with the red Z on front of wrapper, prepared only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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3. These yards have the peculiar advantage of being located on the St. Louis side of the river, from which five hundred thousand people draw their provisions supply.
4. Every packing house in St. Louis has a regular buyer stationed here. Buyers of cattle, hogs and sheep, both for the home market and eastern shipment, are at all times represented.
5. For comfort and convenience these yards have no superior in the country. Two lines of street cars approach here. Hotel, telegraph offices and other conveniences for stockmen on the premises.
D. MCN. PALMER, Supt.
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C. C. MAFFIT, Pres.

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ANNUAL FAIR
Of the Fair Association of Western Arkansas at
Ft. Smith, Oct., 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, '86.
\$10,000 in Premiums and Purses!
The display in the two chief products of Arkansas, viz: COTTON and FRUITS, will be immense. Premiums for all classes of Live Stock, Poultry, Fancy work and all other in livestock have been increased. Large purses for
Trotting and Running Races!
A new feature—Competition for premiums in all Branches of School Work—Over three thousand entries already in.
Read the Special Attractions!
Grand Sham Battle and Competitive Military Drill,
ON OCTOBER 15 and 16.
This will be participated in by all the military of the State and several companies from adjoining States. Two Batteries of Artillery have been secured and several experienced Army officers will conduct the drill and battle.

A Cornet Band Tournament
WILL TAKE PLACE ON OCTOBER 12th.
On Wednesday evening Oct. 13, the city will be magnificently illuminated with Electric Light and Gas when the grand Trades Procession and Military and Firemen's Parade will take place. An exciting feature—
RACE BALLOON ASCENSIONS OCTOBER 12, 13, and 14.
Two balloons will rise at the same time with a lady or gentleman performing on Trapes in mid air. The balloon rising the highest will win a purse.
Detailed rates on a railroad ticket through tickets from your agent to Fort Smith and return. Send for premium list to Secretary.
A. C. PARKER, President.
R. A. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

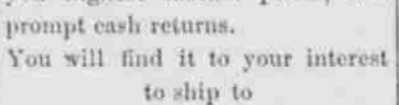
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HOMEOPATHIC
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Stomachic, Liver, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Skin Diseases, Scalds, Burns, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Eczema, Psoriasis, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Dropsy, Anemia, Chlorosis, Leucorrhoea, Menstrual Disorders, Pains in the Head, Stomach, Lungs, Throat, and Chest, Cough, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Malaria, and all other diseases.

SPECIFICS.
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Stomachic, Liver, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Skin Diseases, Scalds, Burns, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Eczema, Psoriasis, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Dropsy, Anemia, Chlorosis, Leucorrhoea, Menstrual Disorders, Pains in the Head, Stomach, Lungs, Throat, and Chest, Cough, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Malaria, and all other diseases.

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To Cowsmen and Cattle Shippers:
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You will find it to your interest to ship to
C. C. DALY & CO.
National Stock Yards,
EAST ST. LOUIS, - ILLINOIS.

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HARDWARE!!
AT LOW PRICES.

H. DUSTIN,
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Desires to call the attention of the people of this Territory to the fact that he has the largest stock of hardware and

Agricultural Implements,
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Which he is selling at the very lowest prices. Also keep a large supply of
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Special inducements offered for Territory trade.

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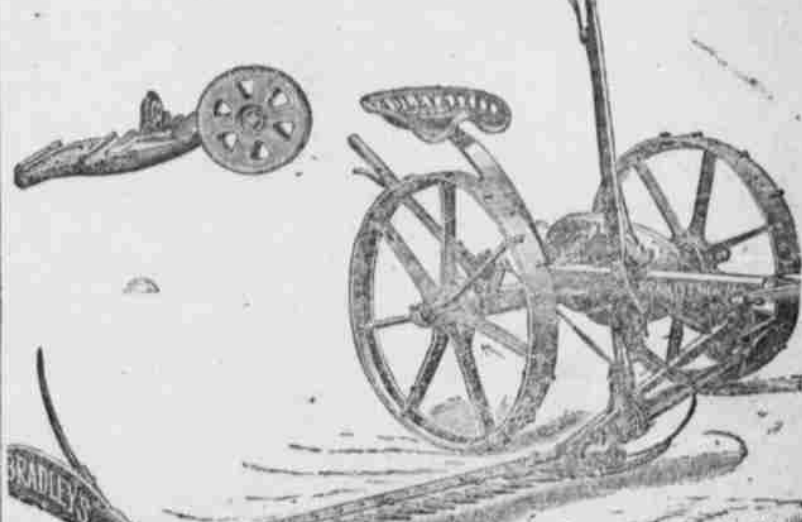
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